

Date: Sat, 5 Nov 94 18:38:26 PST
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu
Precedence: List
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V94 #1192
To: Info-Hams

Info-Hams Digest Sat, 5 Nov 94 Volume 94 : Issue 1192

Today's Topics:

*** Q: WHAT KIND OF PEOPLE ON THE NET ?
 Another Famous Ham
 ARRL Sweepstakes exchange
 FCC new license processing time...
 Help with HTX-202 needed please
IPS Solar and Geophysical Summary - October 94
 License Processing Time
 mobile hf, centerload,baseload
Need to find supplier of nylon tie-wraps
NoCal 00 goes after Packet BULLETins
 No License to Extra Leap?
 repeaters and intermodulation
 Spectrum analyzer as a TV receiver...
WANTED: Current FTP site for radio modification files please!
 Warning - PDA Logic problems

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: Sat, 5 Nov 1994 04:36:48 GMT
From: rkm@vectorbd.com
Subject: *** Q: WHAT KIND OF PEOPLE ON THE NET ?

Mike Serafin (serafin@spdc.ti.com) wrote:
: Pierre Didierjean (cisitm@albert.cad.cea.fr) wrote:
: : I'd like to know what kind of people i find on the net.

: : What are YOU doing in life ?

: : I am a system administrator.

: Chemist by degree, Photolithography Engineer by profession

He posted to every USENET group. I can almost guarantee that he's not going to read your response. :-)

- Rich

Date: 31 Oct 1994 23:49:34 GMT
From: n9ljx@ecn.purdue.edu (Scott A Stambaugh)
Subject: Another Famous Ham

While watching a Munsterathon Friday night on TBS I found out that Herman was a Ham!! Shortly after setting it up he had contacted 6 countries (doing his rendition of some song, I didn't catch the title). Then the next day he was calling 'Hello CQ Hello CQ over'. His call was W6XRL4. And according to Grandpa the rig cost over \$400.

The episode was 'When Mars calls don't hang up'

--scott n9ljx@ecn.purdue.edu

--

Scott Stambaugh - N9LJX	internet: n9ljx@ecn.purdue.edu
Operations Supervisor, ADPC	phone: 317 494 7946
Purdue University	
West Lafayette, IN 47907-1061	

Date: 5 Nov 1994 07:58:33 -0700
From: rdavis@nyx10.cs.du.edu (Robert Davis)
Subject: ARRL Sweepstakes exchange

rfm@urth.eng.sun.com (Richard McAllister) writes:

>Thoughts while programming the keyer...

>Why is the ARRL Sweepstakes exchange so very long? And what was the
>original reason for the QSO counter? Surely it predates fancy keyers,
>so it can't be just a plot by keyer manufacturers to increase sales.

>Rich, K06CL [out to crack the 4 QSO per hour barrier this time for sure

read to you from my manual but it is normal for the display to
read 146.000 until you complete all the steps.
You skipped something. Really.
Shel WA2UBK

Date: Thu, 3 Nov 1994 04:18:26 GMT
From: rwc@flare.syd.ips.oz.au (Regional Warning Centre)
Subject: IPS Solar and Geophysical Summary - October 94

SUBJ: IPS MONTHLY REPORT - OCTOBER 1994
ISSUED BY IPS RADIO AND SPACE SERVICES
FROM THE REGIONAL WARNING CENTRE (RWC), SYDNEY.

1. SOLAR-GEOPHYSICAL INDICES

Day	SOLAR 10 cm flux	MAGNETIC A-INDEX	AUST T INDEX
01 Oct	75	3	26
02 Oct	75	12	26
03 Oct	74	47	24
04 Oct	75	23	-19
05 Oct	79	25	-18
06 Oct	84	23	-29
07 Oct	84	28	-30
08 Oct	86	15	1
09 Oct	87	11	22
10 Oct	87	14	16
11 Oct	88	21	-14
12 Oct	88	12	-20
13 Oct	93	10	6
14 Oct	93	7	21
15 Oct	93	9	16
16 Oct	91	5	18
17 Oct	92	4	26
18 Oct	90	3	35
19 Oct	91	7	35
20 Oct	90	7	32
21 Oct	88	1	27
22 Oct	86	18	37
23 Oct	84	37	15
24 Oct	82	24	15
25 Oct	89	8	-21
26 Oct	93	8	7
27 Oct	93	4	38
28 Oct	97	2	41
29 Oct	98	34	43

30 Oct	98	32	-13
31 Oct	97	32	11

		10 CM FLUX	SUNSPOT NUMBER	A-INDEX	AUST T INDEX	FLARES
Month		Monthly Average	Monthly Average	Yearly Average	Monthly Average	Monthly Average
Oct	94	87.7	43.8		15.7	12.1
Sep	94	78.6	26.7		10.5	24.8
Aug	94	76.1	22.8		8.9	23.5
Jul	94	80.5	35.0		12.5	31.1
Jun	94	77.2	28.1		15.0	33.8
May	94	79.8	18.2		21.5	27.5
Apr	94	79.0	16.7	34.0	21.0	34.7
Mar	94	90.5	31.7	34.3	17.5	36.9
Feb	94	99.5	35.9	34.8	22.5	38.0
Jan	94	115.0	58.8	36.6	12.4	60.2
Dec	93	104.9	49.4	38.4	10.4	56.4
Nov	93	95.8	34.8	41.0	11.7	50.0
Oct	93	100.2	55.4	44.7	11.6	31.3

IPS Predicted (Yearly Smoothed) Sunspot Numbers for May 1994-April 1995

Month	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
SSN	33.0	31.2	28.4	26.0	24.8	24.2	24.2	23.6	22.2	21.0	20.2	18.4

Latest T-Indices for IPS Advanced Stand-Alone Prediction System-(ASAPS)
Last update: August 1994 Solar-Geophysical Summary

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1988	45	43	58	74	72	84	84	95	115	132	116	128
1989	147	164	135	140	141	157	162	149	144	160	164	152
1990	150	128	135	129	126	138	136	138	141	136	122	133
1991	143	175	169	163	136	121	141	125	135	131	121	130
1992	152	172	156	134	95	79	89	66	68	68	85	90
1993	75	78	81	65	64	65	61	48	36	41	35	42
1994	55	37*	36*	35*	33*	32*	29*	26*	24*	22*	21*	19*
1995	18*	18*	17*	16*	15*	14*	14*	13*	12*	11*	11*	10*
1996	10*	9*	9*	8*	8*	8*	8*	9*	9*	10*	11*	12*
1997	13*	15*	17*	19*	21*	23*	26*	30*	33*	38*	43*	48*

Asterisk indicates predicted value.

For information concerning ASAPS for an IBM PC (or compatible) contact IPS.

The IPS Monthly T-index is derived from the observed monthly median values of foF2 for each hour at up to 40 ionospheric stations worldwide. These records become available from IPS stations in Australia very soon after each month, but the majority are received up to one year later. This means that the exact observed value of the monthly T-index is not

available until some months later.

The predicted smoothed monthly T-indices are computed by using a statistical analysis of the observed monthly T-indices for all solar cycles since 1938. The IPS T-indices may not be updated each month but only when sufficient new data becomes available.

=====

2. FLARES AND SHORT-WAVE FADEOUTS

All M flares with an energy greater than or equal to M1 are tabulated under class M flares.

However, times of fade-outs are shown only for flares with an energy greater than X-ray class M3.

DATE	CLASS M FLARES	CLASS X FLARES	FADEOUT POSSIBLE ON DAYLIGHT CIRCUIT
19 Oct	1		2047-2201 UT

2.1 Comments on Solar Activity.

Solar activity was moderate on 19 October with an M3.2/1F at 2127 UT. Very low to low activity was observed at other times. A C4.7/0F flare was observed at 1009 UT on 25 October. This flare is mentioned as it is believed to be associated with a coronal mass ejection (CME) and proton enhancement, which was unusual considering the size of the event. The 10cm flux showed an overall rise in values, beginning the month at 75 and finishing the month at 97.

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3. GEOMAGNETIC DISTURBANCES (for Learmonth, WA)

DATE	COMMENTS
2-7 October	Field increased to major storm levels during local night on 3 October. Minor storm levels were observed during local night during the interval 5-7 October. Disturbance was associated with a coronal hole.
11 October	Disturbance observed in northern hemisphere, mostly unsettled at Learmonth.
22-23 October	Sudden impulse observed in the field at 1215 UT on 22 October. Minor storm periods observed during local night on 23 October. Disturbance was associated with flare/CME and a coronal hole.
29-31 October	Major storm levels observed during local night on 29 October. Active to minor storm levels observed

30 October, and during local night on 31 October.

Disturbance was associated with flare/CME and a coronal hole.

3.1 Comments on Geomagnetic Activity.

Several disturbances were observed during the month of October. The highest A index for the month was 47 observed on 3 October.

4. IONOSPHERIC DISTURBANCES (for Sydney)

DATE	MUFs
3 October	MUFs were depressed 30% during local night.
4-8 October	MUFs were depressed 20-30%, during the interval 4-7 October, recovering slowly on the 8th.
11-13 October	MUFs were depressed 20%, during the interval 11-12 October. MUFs recovered during local night on 13 October.
25-26 October	MUFs were 15-20% depressed all day on 25 October, recovering on 26 October.
30-31 October	MUFs were 15-30% depressed during this interval.

4.1 Comments on Ionospheric Conditions.

Propagation conditions during the month of October were degraded by frequent ionospheric disturbances.

5. IPS WARNINGS AND ALERTS ISSUED

WARNINGS:

GEOMAG

WARNING NO	ISSUE TIME	ISSUE DATE	BEGIN	END
5	2337 UT	01 Oct 94	04 Oct 94	06 Oct 94
6	2255 UT	11 Oct 94	12 Oct 94	14 Oct 94
7	0105 UT	22 Oct 94	22 Oct 94	24 Oct 94
8	0130 UT	27 Oct 94	27 Oct 94	04 Nov 94

HF RADIO

WARNING NO	ISSUE TIME	ISSUE DATE	BEGIN	END
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3	0012 UT	02 Oct 94	04 Oct 94	06 Oct 94
4	2336 UT	10 Oct 94	11 Oct 94	11 Oct 94
5	2304 UT	11 Oct 94	12 Oct 94	14 Oct 94
6	0109 UT	22 Oct 94	22 Oct 94	24 Oct 94
7	2354 UT	24 Oct 94	25 Oct 94	25 Oct 94
8	2246 UT	25 Oct 94	26 Oct 94	26 Oct 94
9	0224 UT	27 Oct 94	27 Oct 94	04 Nov 94

ALERTS:

DATE OF ISSUE	TYPE OF ALERT
04 Oct	Magnetic
23 Oct	Proton
24 Oct	Magnetic
30 Oct	Magnetic
31 Oct	Magnetic
31 Oct	Magnetic

DATE	SWF BEGIN-END (UT)
None Issued.	

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IPS Regional Warning Centre, Sydney	IPS Radio and Space Services
RWC Duty Forecaster tel: +61 2 4148329	PO Box 5606
Recorded Message tel: +61 2 4148330	West Chatswood NSW 2057
email: rwc@ips.oz.au fax: +61 2 4148331	AUSTRALIA

Date: 4 Nov 1994 10:06:16 -0500
 From: wb2mpk@gti.gti.net (Glen Johnson)
 Subject: License Processing Time

It looks like the Great Wait is just about gone.

I passed my Extra on 9/29 . The VE Team sent the paperwork to the VEC on 10/3. VEC sent the paperwork to Gettysburg on 10/13. License effective date is 10/25, mailed from Gettysburg on 10/31, and arrived here on 11/2.

So the FCC had the 610 a grand total of 10 business days.

If you give the VE team a week, and the VEC a week, you should see your license about 4 weeks from the test date. Odd that it took Gettysburg a week to mail license after it was printed though.

Date: 5 Nov 1994 13:26:47 GMT
From: moritz@ipers1.e-technik.uni-stuttgart.de ()
Subject: mobile hf, centerload,baseload

>All that I have read states center loaded antennas are better because of
>the current distrution along the whip being higher than with a baseloaded type.
>

Ken,

Theoretically this is correct, now in real world things look quite different. Those slim center loading coils often found in commercial design make tuning simple, since they effectively absorb transmitted power.

For good signals you want to get a whip as long as your car can support or the laws permit and use a really beefy loading coil, with a diam. of 3" or more. for obvious mechanical reasons this will have to go to the bottom.

Good luck, Moritz DL5UH

Date: Wed, 2 Nov 1994 04:33:04 GMT
From: schmidt@sable.adelphi.edu (JOHN SCHMIDT)
Subject: Need to find supplier of nylon tie-wraps

In article <395pd0\$2d2@news.ysu.edu>, ao944@yfn.ysu.edu (Jack Decker) writes:
>

> A friend is looking for a wholesale supplier of nylon tie-wraps - he
> particularly needs longer sizes (11" or more). Someone mentioned a
> company called Modular Devices which is supposedly somewhere in New York
> state, but they didn't have a city or phone number. I'm wondering if
> anyone could give me a lead to this company, or else another wholesale
> supplier of these tie wraps.

Most any electronics supply house carries these

Newark Electronics has several brands. See Thomas & Betts, they have them up to something greater than 30 inches long.

>
> Please reply via e-mail if possible.
>
> Thanks,

>
> Jack
>
> Jack Decker | "What were once options are now mandates!"
> aa931@detroit.freenet.org =or= ao944@yfn.ysu.edu (that's an "o", not a zero!)
> "Why are insurance companies allowed to discriminate against certain
> classes of people, when no other business can get away with it?"
--

John H. Schmidt, P.E. note change>|Internet: schmidt@sable.adelphi.edu
Technical Director, WBAU |Phone--Days (212)456-4218
Adelphi University | Evenings (516)877-6400
Garden City, New York 11530 |Fax----- (212)456-2424

Date: 3 Nov 1994 17:41:05 -0800
From: rwilkins@ccnet.com (Bob Wilkins n6fri)
Subject: NoCal 00 goes after Packet BULletins

Steve Wolf (sww@csuohio.edu) wrote:

: But is is broadcasting none the less.

: I think it was Todd Little that that quoted the definition of broadcasting.

: From Part 97.3(a) ... (10) ... Broadcasting - Transmissions intended for
: reception by the general public, either direct or relayed.

: Clearly, a BBS phone port with a anonymous check-in allows the public access
: to relayed transmissions. There are LOTS of phone ports that allow
: anonymous check-ins.

: So, originators of bulletins which are sent by any means to a BBS that has
: a public phone port that are not about amateur radio would fall under
: broadcasting.

: Broadcasting does not require a one-way transmission. It would appear that
: an ax.25 connection between two stations can still be use for broadcasting.

: (Bet we are going to move on and say that a bulletin about quilting was
: targeted solely at the amateur population. Let me guess ... ANY bulletin
: entered on packet is to be assumed to be aimed solely at the amateur radio
: population.)

I can't tell if I am a victim of dry Cleaveland humor or you are truly
serious...

In the event you are serious in your interpretations of the rules, do you plan to close down your operations on tcp/ip and public pbbs stations?

Following your logic even a personal third party message in transit through your stations that could be seen by a non-amateur scanner enthusiast with a tnc would then be considered broadcasting. Many members of the All Ohio Scanner Club use tncs for entertainment and information gathering. Since it is your station that is being received by the public. why is the originating station in California guilty of Broadcasting?

I hope you never have to provide emergency message service to the public during a disaster. Many amateur groups set up packet stations at Malls to provide Health and Welfare messages to the public so they can contact family and friends outside the disaster area. This is an Amateur Service that has always provided good will to the public. Doing this in front of the public and even allowing the public to type their short messages into a computer is a broadcasting violation of your interpretation. Are you sure?

Most of us try to interpret the rules to allow us the most latitude in _operating_ our stations even bending them a little to allow new modes of communications.

Hank is right when he talks about unconnected UI frames. I have seen many Beacon Broadcasts that could be reasonably called broadcasts as defined. These beacons are generally of the non amateur _Save our State_ or _Jesus Saves_ or _Pro Gun_ types of quasi-political slogans. This is the area that the OOs and ARRL need to address and educate within our ranks.

Lets see ... I have set my Beacon Text to _Cookies are good with Milk_ and I am digipeating this every seven minutes through four digipeaters in the area. Who is violating which rules?

Bob

--

Bob Wilkins	work	bwilkins@cave.org
Berkeley, California	home	rwilkins@ccnet.com
94701-0710	play	n6fri@n6eeg.#nocal.ca.usa.noam

Date: 31 Oct 1994 20:27:45 -0700
From: markm@glock.ramp.com (Mark Monninger)
Subject: No License to Extra Leap?

Well, I went from nothing to General in one step...missed the Advanced by

only a couple questions...didn't expect to get that far so hadn't even read the Advanced manual. At the same session a guy went from nothing to Extra. This was at an ARRL session in Flagstaff, AZ about 4 years ago. I read in an ARRL VE manual that it happens a dozen or so times a year in ARRL sessions.

Not real common but certainly not unheard of.

73... Mark AA7TA

Date: 5 Nov 1994 01:25:34 GMT
From: ESPI35E@prodigy.com (ROD LANE)
Subject: repeaters and intermodulation

>
>One of my repeaters I help with just got a bad case of intermodulation.
>It appears that the repeater's own transmitter contributes to the
problem
>somewhat, as the receiver only hears it when the transmitter is keyed.
>
>Didn't I read an intermodulation article in a QST a few years back?
Does
>anyone have any good references or suggestions?
>
>73, Allen Wallace N7CGH

It's very possible that it may just be a bad desense problem. Check the notches in the duplexer to make sure that they are properly aligned. If you don't know how to align the duplexer, be sure to find someone who does. You can get yourself into serious trouble and even cause equipment damage if you don't know what you're doing.

Another problem might be that you need a ferrite isolator for your transmitter/amplifier. The signals from outside your system may be coming down the antenna and mixing in your own equipment to create the problem.

Just two ideas.....
73 de N1FNE

Date: Thu, 3 Nov 94 18:15:57 PST
From: Ted_Eugene_Viens@cup.portal.com
Subject: Spectrum analyzer as a TV receiver...

Ed Ellers writes...

><moritz@ipers1.e-technik.uni-stuttgart.de> writes:

>

>>When I first read this thread, I thought it was a typo,

>>because converting a TV to a spectrum analyser seems

>>more of a usefull home brew project..

>

>I've heard of using a TV *tuner* as a spectrum analyzer -- you'd use a
>voltage-tuned job, preferably cable-ready (so it wouldn't have a gap between
>88 and 174 MHz), with the AGC line fed a fixed bias and the output fed into a
>narrow IF and detector at about 46 MHz. Feed a voltage sweep into the control
>line and sync the scope to it, and you get a spectral display.

>

We have to be a little careful here. Sure, using Zero Span on the visual
carrier, AM demod folded back into intensity control, some vertical control
may make this possible (maybe) but it sure is a lot easier to get option 10
for the Tek 2710 or 2712 SA's. This, of course, is the TV demodulator option
that lets you view the video on the CRT. I think HP has provided a similar
option for their CATV specific SA's also...

Bye... Ted..

Date: 31 Oct 1994 18:48:47 -0500

From: mc@shore.net (Michael Crestohl)

Subject: WANTED: Current FTP site for radio modification files please!

I've seen this posted here several times but.....

Can anyone please post or e-mail me some FTP sites that have good
collections of modifications for ham rigs and scanners?

Muchly appreciated.

73,

Michael Crestohl KH6KD/W1

mc@shore.net

Date: Wed, 02 Nov 94 13:05:37 MST

From: david@stat.com (David Dodehl)

Subject: Warning - PDA Logic problems

bsplaine@dogxray.sr.hp.com (Bill Splaine) writes:

> types of logging software, I have to say this is the best by far (for my

> purposes which is general logging/mostly dxing/some contesting.
>
> You might switch due to your problem/irritation, but you won't find a better
> software or support.....73 de Bill

I echo your sentiment about the support, I've had excellent help from
Dennis with some odd problems on my system ...

However, I also find the key disk an irritant ... I run Logic 4 DOS under
Desqview, and the smallest change on my system causes the irritable
"insert license disk" ... with all the hundred's of dollars worth of
software on my system, this is the only one that is copyprotected in any
format, and the only one the I find I have constantly put the key disk in
for.

Otherwise, I've been very very happy with it as a logging program.

david

Editor, HICNet Medical Newsletter

Internet: david@stat.com

FAX: +1 (602) 451-1165

Bitnet : ATW1H@ASUACAD

Date: 5 Nov 1994 13:36:08 GMT

From: billsohl@earth.planet.net (Bill Sohl Budd Lake)

References<5I43j6Y.wcoyle@delphi.com> <391f98\$ipr@newsbf01.news.aol.com>,
<396cj0\$g6d@wizard.uark.edu>

Subject: Question Pools, was Re: No code Techs and CW...

Peter Laws (plaws@comp..uark.edu) wrote:

: On an related note, has anyone ever studied the effect that the Public
: Domain Q&A pools has had on the hobby? We've had, what? 10 years of
: experience with them? Seems to me it cheapens the whole hobby.

While they may have been derived from a different process, the availability
of sample test questions has been around since at least the early 1950's
when I was first studying to be a novice. I bought the AMECO study
guide which contained hundreds of actual FCC questions from tests.

I surmise that AMECO and other study guide prooducers generated their
question lists from people that had taken the exam and at least
remembered several test questions. Get several hundred test questions
that way and you probably had most, if not all, of the existing

question pool being used at that time...even if the actual question pool wasn't publicly available.

I've said this before: As a teenager I memorized a good portion of the test questions. No, I didn't memorize that the answer to a specific question would be "C", rather I memorized that the answer to a particular question was a certain answer. In fact, today's theory tests still involve a great deal of pure rote memorization. What "theory" or logic is there to knowing what the novice subband frequencies are? ...None, the only way to know that is by pure memorization. The same is true for much of the FCC regulations (although some of the stuff is pretty much common sense too).

--

Bill Sohl K2UNK (billsohl@planet.net)
Budd Lake, New Jersey

End of Info-Hams Digest V94 #1192
